

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 4017. 號三十月五年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1876.

日十二月四年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, 11, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HENRI & CO., 4, Old Jewry. L.C. SARGENT & CO., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 13, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally—BRAY & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA—SWANSON, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, Swatow, & Co. Foochow, Hongkong, & Co. Shanghai, Lark, Canton, & Co. and KELLY & CO. Hongkong, & Co. Macao, L. A. DA CRAGA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1844.
—and—
BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 26TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1856.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 Francs. 200,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 Francs. 50,000 Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON AGENTS.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,

Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1876. my1

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. 100,000 Sterling.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—E. R. BELLING, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq.

J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.

A. MOYER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GRIBB, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, E. WEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE

CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References.

BY WILLIAM FREDERICK DAVIS.

Price \$3.

Shanghai, Messrs. E. & Co. Hongkong, Messrs. "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I Have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr EDWARD WHITALL in our Firm ceased on the 30th April last. We have authorized Mr HERBERT SMITH to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. my15

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Shipbrokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 8, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr J. ALABOR in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last. The Business will be carried on under the style of MEYER & CO.

MEYER, ALABOR & Co.

Hongkong, April 29, 1876. my29

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS.

1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co. have opened their first delivery of New Goods for the coming Season, to which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes in a variety of Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brilliante and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.

Richly Embroidered Cambric Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress Materials in all the newest designs.

French Millinery of the latest fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafores.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Also, A fresh supply of the "Little Wanzler" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong.

SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.

"BRITISH OPIUM POLICY."—By F. S. TURNER, B.A.—Price 3s. Hongkong, Lane, Crawford & Co. May 10, 1876. my17

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been for 15 years in this port as Ship's Compro-dore and Stevedore, has always on hand

FOR SALE.

First Class Tea Ballast, at 55 cents per ton. Second " 50 " " " Blue Stone Ballast, " 33 " " " Stone Ballast, " 30 " " " Coals for discharge, " 8 " " " Ing Rice, " 6 " " " Coals for discharge, " 7 " " " Ing General Cargo, " 7 " " "

Also, Fresh PROVISIONS, Oilman's STORES, Paints, Oil, &c. can be had at more moderate rates for Shipmasters than anywhere else at this port. If any Shipmasters require my services, they will please point No. 57, Praya West (between the Canton Steamers' Wharves.)

AH YON,

Ship's Compro-dore and Stevedore, Hongkong, May 2, 1876. my2

For Sale.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY. ON and after this Date, the Price of our ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound.

KYLE & BAIN.

Ice Depot, Duddell Street, Hongkong, May 4, 1876. my18

NOTICE.

TUDOR COMPANY. ON and after this Date, the Retail Price of our NATURAL ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound.

JOHN F. HORGAN,

Agent. Tudor Ice House, Hongkong, May 4, 1876. t.

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876. sp28

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. t.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUC-

TION OF THE PRICE OF THE

"SHANGHAI COURIER AND

CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE

CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA

and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION

MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE

ADVANTAGE TO

ADVERTISERS

IS OBVIOUS.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

THE "HINDOSTAN," leaving here

with the Mails of the 20th inst., and

subsequent Mail Steamers, until further

notice, will proceed direct to Southampton.

A. MOYER,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 8, 1876.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO

STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FROM and after WEDNESDAY, the

10th instant, and until further notice,

the Steamer "POWAN" will run between

HONGKONG and MACAO on alternate days,

leaving HONGKONG on Tuesdays, Thursdays

and Saturdays; and MACAO on Mondays,

Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 a.m.

By Order, P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

Hongkong, May 8, 1876.

SPANISH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION

of TWO NEW BOILERS for the

Spanish Man-of-War "Patrio," will be

RECEIVED at this Consulate until the

28th May instant, at Noon.

No proposition will be admitted if it

exceed the price fixed by Government and

do not agree with the Form, Conditions,

and Plans, which will be exposed at the

Office of the Consulate every working day

from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

A. FARAUO,

Consul for Spain.

Hongkong, May 12, 1876. my23

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

AH KING & Co. beg to inform the

Public that their "Furniture Show

Rooms" are now in Zetland Street, No. 2,

opening into Queen's Road, next to the

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, where

they have all descriptions of ELEGANT

and ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE,

necessary for completely furnishing a Gen-

tleman's Residence.

Also, CHINESE and JAPANESE

CURIOS, FINEST EBONY CARVED

TABLES and CHAIRS of every kind may

be had on reasonable Terms.

Hongkong, May 11, 1876. no12

Intimations.

AR YON,

SHIPS' COMPRODOR AND

STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF

COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH

PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S

STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

Shipping.

KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,

Essen (Germany.)

Sole Agent for China,

F. PHIL,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO

(Germany.)

Shipping.

Steamers.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"VOLGA"

will be despatched for MAR-

SEILLES via SINGAPORE,

&c., on SUNDAY, the 14th May, 1876,

at 11 a.m.

For Freight, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 11, 1876. my14

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR FOCHOW (DIRECT.)

The Steamer

"BRAEMAR CASTLE"

will be despatched for the

above Port on or about the

17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 11, 1876. my17

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE,

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND

BAY, BOWEN and KEPPEL BAY,

to land Mails and Passengers.)

The Eastern and Australian

Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer

"BRISBANE,"

ing to the Southward, with the barometer falling. At about 3 a.m. on the 10th instant it was blowing a gale, and at 11 a.m. when at its worst, the wind suddenly shifted to the N.N.W., when he carried away his ground tackle and was compelled to stand out to sea. When our informant left the vessel she had not got any anchors, the boat being unable to reach her, and the vessel was in a rather unpleasant position outside Green Island. A brig was also seen beating up with only her lower-masts standing.

Messrs HEDGE & Co's Foochow Weekly Shipping Report, dated 6th May, 1876, gives:—

Arrivals during the Week.—April 20, Nadesbda, from Newchwang; May 1, Douglas, from Hongkong; 2, Europe and Albert Victor, from Shanghai; 5, Madame Demorest, from Amoy.

Departures during the Week.—April 30, Yesso, for Hongkong; May 3, Douglas, for Hongkong; 5, Europe, for Shanghai.

Shipping in Port.—Yang Woo, Cuba, Lapwing, Nadesbda, Albert Victor, Madame Demorest.

The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 4th Sunday after Easter, 14th May, 1876:—

Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Deuteronomy, iv. to verse 23; Second Lesson, John, iv. to verse 31; Venite, No. 1, Mercer; Te Deum, No. 7, Mercer; Benedictus, No. 14, Mercer; First Hymn, "My God, the spring of all joys," No. 310, Mercer; Second Hymn, "Lead us, heavenly Father, lead us," No. 257, Mercer.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 5.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Deuteronomy, iv. verse 23 to verse 41; Second Lesson, 1 Timothy, iii.; Psalms, No. 81, Monk; Cantate Domino, No. 131, Monk; Deus Misereatur, No. 8, Monk; Anthem, "Lord, for thy tender mercies sake," No. 4, in Anthem Book; Hymn after Sermon, "Sun of my soul," No. 14 in Mercer.

Tamsui.

8th May, 1876.

The following notes have been received from a correspondent at the above port:—

The wet season here, after having had a more than usually protracted duration, appears to have at last come to an end, and we are now in the enjoyment of very fine and not too warm weather.

The *Hailong* takes this trip the first lots of tea of the season. The Chinese tea men are, as they did last year, trying to get as much of the "poking" of the tea into their own hands as they can, and several more Amoy hong have this year started business at Tamsui in further competition with the foreign firms.

The same steamer has brought four English mine-sinkers for the Government mine near Kelung. Houses are being built for them near the mine, and boring operations are to be commenced at once.

An official residence is being built for the English Vice Consul here, and I understand that the Dutch Fort is to be turned into an office and constable's quarters.

Hoihow.

7th May, 1876.

I have but little news to tell you, everything having gone along very quietly since I last wrote. The afternoon squalls for which the port is famous have at length commenced in earnest and low-lying houses are being daily converted into swimming baths. The Consular fort is reported to suffer a good deal in that way, and the only wonder is that the officials do not hurry their departure to the more commodious premises which I hear they have secured.

Fever has attacked more than one of the resident officials here, though it does not seem to be of a very bad type. If the general health does not improve, it strikes me that some rule will have to be made restricting the period of residence. Two such seasons as this will be apt to damage a man's constitution. Mercantile men who think of coming here had better bear this in mind.

The *Tienpo* and *Shenchi* are in port, and the *Wushi* is expected on Saturday. The people are still civil, but we are not sorry to hear that the *Egeria* is likely to visit us shortly. We are rather hard up for reading matter, and hope that you will avail of all opportunities to forward your files.

X. X. X.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)

May 13, 1876.

MAGISTRATE.

Mr Charles V. Lang, chief engineer, and Jesse Harold, second engineer, B.S. *Kinahan*, were brought up for killing and slaying one Wong Ahow, a passenger on board the steamer, who died from the bursting of the superheater of the said steamer. Mr Broerton appeared for the defence and applied for an adjournment. Remanded till 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 16th. The defendants were admitted to bail in \$1,000 and \$500 respectively.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

The seven chair-coolies, charged with making a murderous assault on some Chinese Water Police Constables and others, were again brought up. A charge

Constable was added to the list of defendants for the part he took in beating the men. A great deal of evidence was taken yesterday, and the eight defendants were formally committed for trial this morning.

TRESPASS ON CROWN LAND.

Sh K Afo, master of a fishing junk *Fuh*, was charged by P. C. 73, with spreading nets on the green near Whitfield Station to dry. Complainant stated that the land belongs to the Police Station, and the spreading of nets there constituted trespass. He got permission from Captain Deane to remove them.

Defendant promised not to do it again, and was ordered to give personal security in \$25 not to commit the same offence for the next six months.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL," Hongkong, May 12, 1876.

Sir,—Although this Company is at present prominently before the law Courts, and although the points to which I wish to direct attention were only made public in the evidence in connection with their case, still, as they are not *sub judice* in any sense, I think I run no risk of being had up for contempt of Court. Certainly it is very far from my desire to attract the notice of the Judges in any way.

The Accounts of the Dock Company for the last six months of 1875 were certified by the Auditors as correct upon the 11th Feb. last. In the evidence of Mr Liddell in the conspiracy case given on Tuesday last the 9th inst., he stated that by instructions from Mr Gillies, the Teak-wood in stock at Kowloon was measured upon the 18th Feb. last, and was found to be about 5,000 feet less than the books showed that it ought to be. The half-yearly meeting of the Company was held upon the 28th Feb., and the Chairman, Mr Keswick, moved the adoption of the Report, and that the accounts be passed, and spoke of the manner in which the Company had been victimized as characterized by the craft and subtlety of the devil—very strange language to be used by a staid and sober gentleman upon an ordinary business meeting at which his blood was not excited by any opposition.

Let us pay particular attention to these dates. I think we may assume that every one would consider it to be too great a tax on his credulity, if he were asked to believe that Mr Gillies was not at once informed, when in consequence of instructions from himself, the deficiency in the Stock of Teak Wood was discovered. I think we may also assume that it would be considered too great a tax upon one's credulity to be asked to believe that the Chairman of the Company was not informed of the discovery at once. Further, without positive evidence to the contrary, I think we may assume that the other Directors would also be speedily put in possession of the information. From this it follows that between the 18th February when the discovery was made, and the 28th February when the Meeting of the Company was held, there was ample time for all the Directors to become acquainted with the fact that the accounts which had been certified as correct by the Auditors were incorrect, and that the probability is, that the Chairman and Directors without a word of explanation knowingly allowed incorrect accounts to be passed by the half-yearly meeting. The Chairman certainly mentioned that it might be necessary to take proceedings against the employees of the Company, but this does not imply that the accounts were incorrect, but only that it was possible if proceedings were taken, that some additional amount might appear at the credit of the Company.

Now as to the Auditors; was it from tenderness for them that the incorrectness of the accounts was concealed? It certainly would have looked very strange for the Chairman to get up and say, here are these accounts duly certified by the Auditors as correct, but I cannot ask the meeting to pass them, as we have found that they are not correct, and we must adjourn the meeting till we can present true and correct accounts. As it is the Auditors have apparently done nothing but secure their fees and lull the Company into the belief that the accounts were competently audited.

About two years ago an action was brought against the Directors of the Distillery Company for presenting false accounts. In my opinion the accounts were correct, but the plaintiffs wanted to make out that estimates of loss should have been made out and appear in the accounts. The Chairman at the Dock Company's meeting complained that the late Secretary had made up estimates of profits before the work was actually finished and had passed them in the half-yearly accounts too soon. If, as the Dock Chairman believes, the accounts of that Company were wrongly made up, then the Distillery accounts were correctly made up in opposition to the opinion of the expert in accounts, whom the plaintiffs in that action called on. That case, even admitting that the Distillery accounts were wrongly made up, differs materially from the passing of the Dock accounts at the last meeting, as in that case, the accounts under any hypothesis of how accounts should be made up were known to be incorrect.

I am, Yours faithfully, D. W.

China.

FOOCHOW.

(Hual, May 4.)

H. B. M.'s *N. Lapwing* returned from Tamsui on the 27th ultimo.

The foreign commanders, and officers of the gunboats *Fuh Sheng* and *Chien Sheng* were paid off on the 28th ultimo, when the Chinese flag was hoisted on both vessels.

We understand that Captain Tracy R. X., at present in command of the Chinese corvette *Yang Wo*, will leave for England by the next mail. His successor, Captain X. X. X. is expected in a few days.

It is stated that Monar, Glouel has engaged a large staff of artisans and shipwrights for employment at the Manul Arsenal. The bulk of the new foreign employes are expected to arrive from France very shortly.

We note that the S.S. *Amoy* saved from the wreck of the S.S. *Kwang Tung*, 42 chests of Opium, 20 packages of Peco Goods, 58 Sacks of Tin, and other cargo.

As a gratifying proof of the new Futai's anxiety to afford full protection to foreign shipping in distress, we may mention that on hearing of the disasters to the *Namag* and *Kwang Tung*, His Excellency caused, in both instances, armed gunboats to be despatched to their assistance.

An regard to the case of *Franklin* and

personation at the literary examinations held in the City last September, and reported in our issue of the 7th October, it appears that, after much delay and palaver, the worthy Tea Broker who figured in the case has escaped with a trifling fine of something over \$200,000. The applicant is now at liberty, pursuing, in retirement, his study of the Confucian classics.

In our last issue we commented on certain disclosures in connection with provincial contracts for foreign fire-arms. We now hear that in addition to the two officials who have been suspended and placed under police surveillance, the Taoist at the head of the *Tung San Chu* has come to grief, and is now awaiting trial with his late colleagues. It is rumoured that Mr Tong King Seng, the Chairman of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, has been offered the vacant post, for which he is well qualified, owing to his intimate knowledge of foreign affairs—both commercial and political.

It is believed in native circles that great changes are impending amongst the higher provincial officials. The present Viceroy and Fantai are both about to resign, it is said; and it seems not improbable that Tung Jih-chang will succeed to the Viceroyalty. Another report is to the effect that the Fantai will be promoted to the Governor-Generalship of the Two Kiang, and that Shen Hoo-chun—the present incumbent of that high office—will be transferred to the Imperial Province of Chihli, relieving Li Hung-chang. We do not, however, attach much importance to the latter rumour. The Viceroyalty of Chihli is far too important a prize to escape the grasp of the ambitious Li.

A few false samples of Pehling Congou have been on show during the week; also, some sun-dried musters of Fook On leaf. The practice of hawking about these traps for the unwary, should, we think, be discontinued by foreign hong. The chops which the musters are supposed to represent do not, in nine cases out of ten, exist; and as regards the sun-dried leaf, it is worse than useless—as any criterion of quality. Picking has so far advanced, however, in the Pehling district as to render it highly probable that a few contract chops will be ready for shipment in the course of the ensuing week. We hear that prices in the Fook On district have opened at a considerable advance on last year's rates.

The godown of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, was, we learn, broken into on the night of the 27th ultimo, and a number of copper-plates stolen therefrom. The native authorities were at once communicated with by the company's superintendant, but, so far, the property has not been recovered. It is reasonable to suppose that in view of the former impunity attending the wholesale plunder of the Telegraph Company's material, the natives are under the impression that they may help themselves when so disposed; and in this sense, at least, it certainly would be inconsistent to punish the guilty parties for the commission of a crime which their own officials at one time winked at, if not absolutely encouraged. It is, however, satisfactory to know that under the present improved state of provincial affairs, foreign property is less at the mercy of mob-law than it undoubtedly was only a few months back.

SZECHUEN.

The document attributed to the Literary Chancellor of Szechuen, has had its natural effect. The quiet feeling which our correspondents informed us had been excited by it, has found expression in the pillage, incendiarism and murders, with which the highly civilised Chinese are prone to express their disapproval. A correspondent writes on the 20th April, that for the past thirteen days, rioters had been at work on the north bank of the river opposite Chungking. The number of families pillaged and of houses demolished and burnt, could not be accurately stated; but about a couple of hundred cases were known. The local mandarin, in order as he said to appease the rioters, was causing all the Christians whom he could seize to be beaten. And what was more menacing still, was that, on the 22nd April, all the national guards of the district were to be called together under arms. Public report said this was with a view to finish exterminating the Christians of Kiang-pei, and afterwards to pass into the city of Chungking to pillage and massacre the Christians there. It is likely that this is mere gossip, but the apathy of the mandarin renders the growth of the reports less astonishing. The Taoist, asked many times to repress these riotous proclamations exhorting the people to be quiet—pleading that they could only aggravate the incendiaries still more. The people conclude that this high functionary is not opposed to their proceedings, and that emboldens them to continue their pillage. News has been already received of persecutions against the Christians in five hien, distant from 80 to 180 miles from Chungking, got up on the sole plea of imitating those who started the proceedings, and of accomplishing the advice given in the utterance of the Chancellor to which we have already referred. It is impossible as yet to foresee the end of these riots, which threaten to spread far and wide.—N. C. D. News.

PERKING.

Advice from Kwei yang-fu, dated 5th April, state that the Burmese tribute bearers had arrived at that city on their return from Peking, some ten days previously, and had been severely treated by the Chinese authorities. They left for Burmah on the 2nd April.—N. C. D. News.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & C. S. *Oceanic*, Captain Parsell, with dates from San Francisco to the 18th April and Yokohama to the 7th May, arrived this morning. We give the following cuttings:—

New York, April 30.—Miss Elizabeth Greenfield, known as the "Black Swan," died in Philadelphia Friday.

New York, April 30.—In the suit of Frank Muldon against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the damages of the defendant has been estimated with leave to plaintiff to amend his complaint within twenty days, on payment of costs.

Washington, April 30.—The House bill to provide for the deficiency in the Printing Bureau and to issue silver coin in place of fractional currency is introduced by the Senate Finance Committee by striking out the third section, and providing in lieu of it that

there shall be coined a new silver dollar of 412 and eight-tenths grains of standard silver, and that this new coin shall be a legal tender to the amount of \$20 in any one payment, except for customs and interest on public debts. These coins may be exchanged by the Treasury Department for an equal amount of United States notes to be thereupon retired. The Department may also change these coins, at their nominal value for silver bullion at its market value as fixed by the Director of the Mints, and United States notes and fractional currency redeemed under this act are to be held as a part of the sinking fund provided for by the existing laws. Another amendment provides that trade-dollars shall not hereafter be a legal tender for any amount whatever.

New York, April 15th.—A call has been issued for a conference to be held in this city on the 16th of May, to consider what may be done to secure the selection of men in the national election to fill the highest offices of the Republic, whose character and ability will satisfy the exigencies of the present condition, protect the honor of the American name, and prevent the national election of the Centennial year from becoming a mere choice of evils, and satisfy popular demand for genuine reform. The call is signed by William Cullen Bryant, Theodore D. Woolsey, Alex. H. Bullock, Horace White and Carl Schurz.

New York, April 17th.—The floating rumor is not true that the Panama Railroad and Pacific Mail have settled their differences. The steamer *Acapulco* sailed Saturday with freight for California, which will be offered to the Panama Railroad for transportation. If the discrimination against the Pacific Mail's freight, which the Railroad has publicly proclaimed, is attempted, the Steamship Company will bring a suit against the Railroad for heavy damages, as both the charter and the general law of New York governing its incorporation definitely forbids such discrimination.

New York, April 17th.—An injunction was granted to-day by Judge Spear, in the Superior Court, special term, restraining Jay Gould and Sidney Dillon, in a suit brought by Rufus H. Foster from attempting in any way to dissolve the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and from creating any mortgage, or lien on the Company's property. The summons, complaint and injunction orders were served on Gould to-day, but not on Dillon, he being out of the city. Hatch alleges in the complaint, through his counsel, that, notwithstanding the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, the Pacific Mail Company continued to do a paying business, and after the novelty of railroad travel across the continent had worn off, the Pacific Mail Company's business was fast regaining its former importance and profitability at certain seasons of the year, when there was great danger of interruption to land travel, by reason of snow-drifts.

The Company was doing a large, remunerative and profitable business, in consequence of the cheapness of water transportation; carrying freight could be done much less between New York and San Francisco by the Pacific Mail than by the railroad. For many years there has been in existence certain agreements between the Pacific Mail Company and the Panama Railroad Company. It was only by such arrangements, by refraining from provoking the hostility of the Panama Company, that the Pacific Mail Company could maintain its profitable trade. Hatch, in long affidavits, charges Gould and Dillon with entering into a combination to defraud the stockholders; that Dillon and Gould control a majority of the Pacific Mail Board of Directors, who do as they request, and they have monopolized the whole business of the Directors, excluding other Directors, including Hatch, from participation, and carrying on the business in violation of the charter and by-laws. They held meetings in Gould's private house, in the Union Pacific Railroad office, in the offices of brokers on Wall street, and in hotels, without giving notice to stockholders, particularly Hatch, with the intent of doing divers unlawful acts in pursuance of their scheme and combination to destroy the Pacific Mail Stock.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.

London, April 4th.—One thousand laborers employed in loading stores at Liverpool, struck work yesterday in consequence of an increase in their hours of labour. Some steamers preparing to put to sea were delayed.

Liverpool, April 4th.—The Post says that yesterday, in consequence of a strike of Dock laborers, work was entirely suspended on the vessel of the White Star Line, the *Norfolk*, which, James, Allen, Dominion, Spence, Richardson & Co., and several Mediterranean and South American lines, were in the Union Pacific Railroad office, in the offices of brokers on Wall street, and in hotels, without giving notice to stockholders, particularly Hatch, with the intent of doing divers unlawful acts in pursuance of their scheme and combination to destroy the Pacific Mail Stock.

The following particulars of the disaster on the river Dee yesterday, at Aberdeen, have been received. The day was the sacramental fast day set apart by the Scotch Church for preparation for the Sunday communion. The people celebrate it as a holiday, and crowds were crossing from Aberdeen to Torry, a village on the opposite bank of the river, in over-crowded ferry boats, which are drawn across the river by Des boys, "wire-ropes." One boat, containing about 60 persons, despite the waterman's warnings, was pulled by the passengers into the middle of the stream, where it was swamped. The scene during the night was distressing. Large numbers were on the banks all searching in the river for bodies, but up to 8 o'clock this morning none had been recovered. Twenty-two persons, including two boys and girls, were known to be drowned. It is believed the total loss of life will not exceed thirty.

London, April 8th.—The annual boat race on the Thames between the Oxford and Cambridge Universities crews took place to-day, and resulted in a victory for the Cambridge crew. The time of the race was 20 minutes and nineteen seconds. Cambridge won by four lengths. Early in the forenoon unprecedented crowds flocked from every direction to all points on the river from which a view of the contest could be had. All traffic on the river was suspended. Both crews were in splendid form. Hobart of Exeter replaced Williams of Corpus as No. 8 in the Oxford.

From the quantity of light blue displayed by the crowd congregated to witness the race, it was evident that with the public Cambridge was largely the favorite. Oxford won the toss for choice of position and chose the middle for the start. The start was effected at 2 minutes and 17 seconds past 2. Cambridge got away first, rowing 37 strokes per minute, but very steadily. Oxford commenced with 33 strokes. With apparent effort Cambridge drew clear away in the first quarter of the mile, but at Craven's Point Oxford diminished the lead to a quarter of a length. Oxford was rowing 38 to the minute, and both quickened slightly. Crabtree—a mile and a furlong from the starting point—was reached in four minutes and fifty-eight seconds. Both crews now four lengths further on, was reached in eight minutes and thirty-one seconds, with Cambridge a clear length ahead. At Dover, two furlongs from Hammersmith Bridge, the Cambridge crew were still further ahead and the race was virtually over. Cambridge rowed on steadily, increasing the lead two or three lengths at Chiswick Church. At Barnes Oxford made the last struggle, quickening its stroke to a little over forty strokes. The boat did not answer to this spurt, and Cambridge quickened her stroke slightly and kept fully three lengths ahead. Barnes Bridge, three miles and a half from the starting point, was reached in 16 minutes and 48 seconds, from which the boats rowed on uniformly to the ship, which was reached at 22 minutes and 36 seconds past 2 p.m. Oxford ceased up just before the gun was fired, but Cambridge really won by over 3 lengths.

London, April 15th.—The weather to-day is still cold. The recent snow storm was the heaviest of the winter, and in some parts of the country the heaviest for many years.

Berlin, April 1st.—The *Reichsanzeiger*, corrects the announcement that the German Minister to China had given notice of the termination of the treaty of commerce between Germany and China. It says such notice was given in 1872. The German Minister was recently instructed to prepare negotiations for a revision of the treaty. As this affects the interest of all the treaty powers Germany has taken steps to secure the support of other foreign representatives in Peking.

Athens, April 4th.—The steamer *Agri-geuti*, from Paros for Italian ports, collided with the English steamer *Egillon* (capt. off Cape Malta, on the South Coast, to-day. The *Agri-geuti* immediately sunk, and of the sixty-four persons on board, nine of the crew and twenty of the passengers were drowned.

Shipping and Commercial.

The steamer *City of Peking* sailed from San Francisco with a miscellaneous cargo, valued at \$75,000, which is rather lighter than usual.

Two vessels will commence loading for Hongkong on Monday (April 3), and both will have quick despatch. The next steamer for Hongkong in the regular line will be the *China*, to sail on the 1st proximo, though the *Lotus* and *Oceanic* are to sail during the interval.

The British bark *Callor On* arrived at Portland on 12th April in ballast from Saigon. This vessel was due several weeks ago, and a cargo of Wheat was bought for her, which was subsequently put aboard another vessel sent up from San Francisco.

The British steamer *Voyager*, from Hongkong, was hourly expected, and would immediately lead back direct. The next regular steamer from Hongkong is the *Great Republic*, due about the 18th.

The British ship *Vancouver* has been ordered to Manila in ballast, to return with Sugar.

The British steamer *Oceanic* for Yokohama and Hongkong will sail on the 18th. As an opposition steamer will leave on the 12th direct for Hongkong rates low and considerable Flour, Quicksilver and other cargo will go forward.

The British iron steamer *Crocus* arrived from Hongkong April 13th with 500,000 lbs. Rice—175,000 lbs. Sugar and other cargo, besides 882 Chinese passengers. This steamer is 2,010 tons register, and is consigned to John Parrott & Co. She is an extra steamer, as was the *Lotus* last month, and will be immediately sent back.

The *Ocean Pearl* has left for Nicolaefski with a steamer (in sections) on board, valued at \$30,000. This steamer was built for the Amoor river trade to take the place of one forwarded last spring and lost by the wreck of the *Allice Hauke* while on the voyage up.

The Panama Transit Company's steamer *Crescent City* is expected to sail from New York for Aspinwall on the 20th instant, to connect at Panama with the steamer *St. Carolina* for San Francisco. The line threatens to be one of the most formidable with which the Pacific Mail Company have had to contend on that route, and we should not be surprised to see their steamers forced from the service within a year.

A cablegram reports the sailing of the British steamer *Lord of the Isles* from Hongkong last Friday for this port, to be followed on the 28th by the British steamer *Queen of She*, both of which are consigned to Macdonald & Co., and both are extra steamers, chartered to bring over Chinese passengers. This looks as if the cablegrams forwarded by the Six Chinese Companies to stop the further exportation of Coolies to this market had been of little use.

The British steamer *Lord of the Isles*, 2477 tons, which left Hongkong for this port on the 14th instant, is announced to leave here for the same place on May 27th with passengers and merchandises.

The new Italian bark *Stanza Cusano*, from Genoa, brings Italian Marble and other cargo. There are two other vessels on the way here from the same port, one of which is out over 100 days, and another was loading for this port at last mail dates. This is comparatively a new source of import trade.

The brig *Hesperian* was cleared on April 5th for a fishing cruise. This vessel expects to go to the Ochotsk Sea, and it is her first trip in the business. The vessels which have preceded her this season embrace the *Alfred Adams*, *Alaska*, *Dashing*, *Wau*, *Wild Gull* and *Page*; and the *J. H. Rose* will follow. Several schooners have also been cleared for the north this spring for hunting Bears, Sea Otters and for general trading purposes, and others are to follow.

A very welcome arrival was that of the *Corvus*, from Manila, last evening, (5th), with a full cargo of Sugar for the California Refinery. The stock of raw Sugar on the market was quite exhausted, and this timely arrival will prevent a further advance in rates for the present. There are three other cargoes of Sugar known to be on the way here from Manila, which are out from 30 to 35 days. It is possible that one or more of these may arrive this month, though they are not expected until May. In the meantime, the average consumption of the market is upward of 1,000,000 lbs. Sugar per week. The present is therefore a good opportunity to run in some invoices of Eastern refined Sugar by railroads to advantage. The cargo of Batavia Sugar detained at Yokohama, is not expected for several weeks.

THE FOOCHOW-AMOI COURIER LINE.

A meeting of subscribers to the courier line between Foochow and Amoy, was held

at the Foochow Club on Friday evening last, at 6 p.m., for the purpose of electing Mr Henningsen, of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., the Manager of the line, and to discuss sundry points in connection with the running of the line, which had formed the subject of a circular signed by the subscribers, and handed to Mr Henningsen previously.

There were present, Messrs. Young, Sheppard, Bathgate, Phipps, Leith, Tennant, Hales, Kinner, Mylne, Wilson, Thomas, and Mr Henningsen. Mr Young, who was voted to the chair, said that the meeting had been called to hear what Mr Henningsen had to say regarding the three points contained in their circular, which were, 1st, an alteration of the hour of departure of the couriers from this port, and also from Amoy, from noon to 6 p.m.; 2nd, the reservation of the telegraph line between Hongkong and Amoy for Foochow telegrams for half-an-hour previous to the closing of the line; and 3rd, some increase in the amount of general information given in the daily circulars. With regard to the first point, Mr Henningsen explained that he had already written to his Agent at Amoy to make the necessary arrangements for changing the hour of departure thence to one so late as was compatible with no delay in the transmission of the letters. The couriers had to cross several creeks or rivers, and if this had to be done at night some delay might occur. However, a little extra expense might obviate this, and he would do his best to make the hour of departure either 5 or 6 p.m. With regard to the second point, Mr Henningsen said he thought it would be impossible to secure a total reservation of the line between Hongkong and Amoy, but he was under the impression that, as the rule had been made last year, and was still in force, giving the half-hour previous to the closing of the telegraph line at Amoy, the couriers should write to the General Superintendent of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., at Shanghai, on this point, and advise the subscribers later as to what could be done in the matter. With regard to the third point, Mr Henningsen explained that the expenses of the line, under the present arrangement, were just covered by the subscription. It would be very easy to give more information, but this would entail an extra subscription. An animated discussion on this point took place among the subscribers present, when finally Mr Tennant rose and said that he would move that Mr Henningsen be requested to procure more information, for at all events the first month or so of the ensuing season, and especially a quotation of exchange daily, and that to defray the expense an extra subscription, sufficient to do so, be charged. Mr Sheppard begged to second the motion. Mr Leith really did not see the necessity for procuring any such information. Putting on one side the general unreliability of such information, he would be glad to supply the latest advice of quotations, goods, and personal application at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Langhrie). Mr Sheppard thought that some information of this kind was necessary, in order to check the action of the "rascals Bankers" (laughter). After some further remarks from Messrs Young, Mylne, &c., the motion was put to the meeting, and lost by 6 to 4. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings then ended.—*Foochow Herald*.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, May 13, 1876.	
OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...	522 1/2
" Old Patna, cash...	575
" New Benares, cash...	577 1/2
" Old Benares, cash...	580
" New Malwa, cash...	580
" Old Malwa, cash...	582 1/2
" Allowance Tels., 24 to 48	
" Old Malwa, cash, 55	
" Allowance Tels., 50 to 32	
CAMPHOR...	...
QUICKSILVER...	...
SALT PETRE...	...

Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight...	3/10 1/2
Credit, 6 months' sight...	3/11 1/2
On Calcutta, Bank demand...	R. 22 1/2
" Bombay, demand...	R. 22 1/2
" Shanghai, demand...	7 1/2
" Shanghai, 60 days' sight...	7 1/2
" Bay Silver, 17, dwts. 8...	...
Sycee...	...
Mexicans...	...
Gold Leaf...	26.10
English Sovereigns...	...
Australian Sovereigns...	...
Discount...	...

Portfolio.

THE SABBATH DAY.

The Sabbath-day, the Sabbath-day,
How softly shines the morn!
How gently from the heathery braise
The fresh hill-breeze is borne!
Sweetly the village bell doth toll,
And thus it seems to say,
Come, rest thee, rest thee, weary soul,
On God's dear Sabbath-day!

Swift as the shifting pictures flit
Unobserved, unnoticed by,
To those who in the steam-car sit
And pass with rapid eye;
So flits our life with sweeping haste,
And hath no power to stay;
But God-made man His favoured guest
On each dear Sabbath-day.

And to high converse doth invite
The soul with tranquil eye
That numbers well, and marks aright
The moments as they fly;
The soul that will not lawless roam,
Nor with blind hurry stray,
But with itself would be at home
On a peaceful Sabbath-day.

There are who live as in a fair,
The light, the shallow-hearted,
Nor ask or whisper bound, or where
They stand, or whence they started;
Aimless they live, and thoughtless fling
Their rattling lives away,
Nor know to pause the brooding wing
On a sober Sabbath-day.

Such judge I not. But me not so
God made for light-winged prattle:
A soldier I, and I must know
Before I fight, my battle.
With the ringing bells an hour
I would spend, then steal away
To feel with truth, and play with power,
On a thoughtful Sabbath-day.

Stern Scottish people, ye redeem
Each seventh day severely;
Sober and grave, with scarce a gleam
Of frolic tempered cheerily,
Light with derisive your thoughtful law,
The tinkling and the gay;
But wisely from deep founts ye draw
Calm strength on the Sabbath-day.

And safely, I say, I err,
Who on this battle with you
The hot-spurred dust and the stir
Of dinomine life eschew;
Happy, if through the frequent dark
Of man's tumultuous way,
God in my soul shall light a spark
On His dear Sabbath-day.

—Songs of Religion and Life, by Professor
Blair.

It was pride that changed angels into devils;
It is humility that makes men as angels.—Augustine.

It is better to find out one of our own faults than ten of our neighbours'.
The plants look up to heaven, from whence they receive their nourishment.—Shakespeare.

We admire commonly those things that are oldest and greatest. Old monuments and high buildings do affect us beyond measure. And what is the reason? Because what is the oldest cometh nearest to God in antiquity; and what is greatest cometh nearest His works in spaciousness and magnificence.—Bishop Corbet.

Thou hearest the word and thou canst in no way escape from it. Thou mayest deny it, but that will not destroy it. Thou mayest try to shake it from thee, but it will not leave thee. The mayest enter it in the grave of forgetfulness, but know that, like a spectre, it will yet meet thee.—Arumacher.

The cross is the concord of Scriptures, and, as it were, the boundary and borderland of old and new things. The cross is the death of vice, and the fountain and life of all virtue. The cross is the courage of those that are fighting bravely; the recovery of those that are fallen; the crown of those that are victorious. The cross subjects us to a momentary death, and recompenses us with eternal life.—Peter Damiani.

Virtue is a service a man owes himself, and though there were no heaven nor any God, to rule the world, it were not less the binding law of life. It is man's privilege to know the right and follow it.—The Hindu Scriptures.

We have known women to float through life as a white lily on a darkened stream—beings of beauty and grace, buoyed up so airily by the natural incensements of their virtue, that not a drop or stain might touch or soil the exquisite whiteness of their souls.—W. H. Murray.

Life is before ye—from the fated road Ye cannot turn; then take ye up your load. Not yours to tread, or leave the unknown way, Ye must go over it, meet ye what you may. Gird up your souls within ye to the deed, Angels and fellow-spirits bid ye speed.—Mrs. Kemble.

When Severus, emperor of Rome, found his end approaching, he cried out, "I have been everything; and everything is nothing." Then, ordering the urn to be encased on his body being burned, he said, "Little urn, thou shalt contain one for whom the world was too little."

There is no reason why the brown hand of labor should not hold Tennyson as well as the sickle. Ornamental reading shelters and even strengthens the growth of what is merely useful. A corn-field never returns a poorer crop because a few wild flowers bloom in the hedge. The refinement of the poor is the triumph of Christian civilization.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

(Pioneer.)

London, March 24.
Mr. Cave's report on the Egyptian finances is printed and in the hands of the Cabinet. It is said to be hopeful in tone and suggestive of great prospective elasticity in the Egyptian Exchequer of the future, but so little tangible about the present, that it is likely to fall still-born, or at least to be a disappointment. His suggestion of further capitalizing the debt by means of a present loan into a funded debt paying interest at 6 per cent is not precisely the scheme for the present moment, with the various schemes of borrowing of this very elastic and supple ruler, exhausted and discredited beyond redemption. Mr. Disraeli last night, in answer to a question, suggested that the Khedive himself did not desire its publication on account of the unsettled state of Egyptian finances, a declaration more

damaging than any publication would have been, and suggesting the exclamation of "Save me from my friends!"

Among the varied items of the hour drops of St. Alexander Cockburn's presentation of the freedmen to the city of London, and Dr. Kennedy's quarrel with Mr. Whalley, aired before the House on Saturday morning, is the question often asked and never answered—Why is he not Dr. Kennedy prosecuted for libel? Why is he allowed to invent and fabricate the most malicious and unfounded calumnies against the wise and virtuous, the honest and respectable, with impunity? It cannot be said that he is beneath contempt. The dog that bites or the viper which stings are not beneath notice. They are pernicious and detestable, but they cannot be disregarded by an affectionate of superiority while their bite or venom work mischief. The Englishman, Kennedy's paper, still goes on, and last week even more scurrilous than usual. The public which reads it, limited perhaps to that portion of mankind which would drag down its superiors in the mire, believes that impunity is vouchsafed because its terrible accusations are true either wholly or in part. That some of them may have a foundation in fact is possible; that many of them are wholly and wickedly untrue is certain. In this last issue there is a series of libels on Sir Henry James, who is designated a "cad candidate for the Chancellorship," on Sir John and Lady Hoker, on Sir Hugh Cairns, and others, and last but not least, on the memory of the late lamented Mr. Justice Willes, one of the most learned Judges that ever presided on the Bench, and which is from first to last wholly and absolutely untrue. But one line of so infamous a calumny has been published in any respectable print, it would have been at once proceeded against, but such is the success of infamy, when sufficiently infamous, no step has been taken, nor in all probability will there be, to the great scandal of public justice.

Cremona, as a means of disposing of the dead, is not thriving as a reform yet. The first report of the Cremona Society has been published and confessed failure. Now, which elevates so much to treatise importance, has not been sufficient to induce a mania for his species of final extinction. The society had obtained legal opinion, that unless made a nuisance by the mode in which it is carried out, cremation is perfectly legal. Arrangements had, upon this declaration, been made for the employment and purchase of a Dr. Sieman's regenerative gas furnace, and the Great Northern Cemetery at Blonney Hatch, had offered the ground for the introduction of the experiment. But here the church barred the way. The ground was consecrated, and application had to be made to the Bishop of Rochester as head of the diocese, and he had sent back a distinct refusal. His letter was brief, and to the purpose—"I cannot consent—indeed, I have not the power to consent, to the introduction of such a mode of disposing of the bodies of the dead," and so, with an offer to return the balance of subscriptions that have flowed in, and vast and needlessly projected reform for the present ends. Requested in pace.

Paris, March 20th.
In this city, and especially in this aristocratic Faubourg, they do not dance much before the end of winter. It is to be hoped that closing period may soon come, and the snowed, frozen, blown, and now it rains, and the overgrown river is sending dwellers on its banks to the home tops. They took shelter from Prussian shells five years ago in the cellars. The later are the years of danger at present. But, however abominable the winter, it cannot be far from its last days in March, and dancing will begin to set in energetically after Lent. A characteristic of the period, a fast growing evil, is the lateness of the hours now kept. When French society was infinitely more agreeable, the dance began at nine, and arrived at its height at midnight. Now, the arrivals are scarcely over at that winking hour. It is usually in the morning when the concluding waltz commences. Even then each fair guest seems to go, *lassata, non satia*. I wonder what the coachmen say to this! Fies of these bluff fellows in fur tippets may be seen snoozing on the box seats of connoisseur carriages in many a fashionable street of Paris at any hour after one in the morning. The cotton, which requires a master mind in minute littleness to conduct, is now, as some one says, "the obligatory crowning point of every dancing fete." Its figures are multiplied to an infinite degree. Those who take active part in this ballet of the ballroom become half dead with fatigue.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OFFER FOR ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

Some years since, while tarrying at Shanghai and Hongkong, the writer became acquainted with Mr. King, head of the highly respectable firm of Messrs. King & Co., doing business at Shanghai.

Mr. King had recently returned from a visit to the United States, where he had formed an alliance with a blooming young lady, the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman residing near Boston, who, after the nuptial ceremony had been performed, accompanied her son to the Celestial Empire. On their way they stopped for a few days at Hongkong. After enjoining themselves in comfortable quarters the couple were visited by a rich mandarin. The latter regarded the lady attentively and seemed to dwell with delight upon her movements.

When Mrs. King at length left the apartment he said to her husband, in broken English (worse than broken Chinese), "What you give for that wife—wife of yours?" "Oh," replied the husband, laughing at the singular error of his visitor, "\$10,000." This the merchant thought would appear to the Chinaman rather a high figure, but he was mistaken. "Well," said the mandarin, taking out his book with an air of business, "I suppose you give me to me! I give you \$15,000." It is difficult to say whether Mr. King was more amazed than amused; but the very grave and solemn air of the Chinaman convinced him that he was in sober earnest, and he was compelled, therefore, to refuse the offer with as much gladness as he could assume. The mandarin, however, continued to press the bargain. "I give you \$20,000," said he, "you take 'em?"

Mr. King, who had previous notion or thought of the commercial value of the commodity which he had taken with him on his business tour, was compelled at length to inform his visitor that Americans were not in the habit of selling their wives after they had come in possession of them; an assertion which the Chinaman was slow to believe,

It was Mr. King's custom, as well as every other commercial house doing business at Shanghai, to have their clerks dine with them daily, leaving their Chinese wives behind. Soon after his arrival at Shanghai I was invited to dine with Mr. King. There were five gentlemen and a couple of three of his clerks seated at the table. They were all well dressed, and gentle, appearing young men; a stranger would have imagined them to be gentlemen. While, seated at the dinner table Mr. King related the foregoing narrative with great glee, laughing at his young and pretty wife, saying he had recently discovered her full value, as he had been offered \$20,000 for her; a very high figure as wives were selling at that time, for an ordinary Chinese shopkeeper's daughter was about \$150, the price being agreed upon with the parents before the young people see each other; when introduced, if pleased with each other, the bargain was at once consummated. If the woman should prove to be transcendently beautiful the parents might receive \$5 more as cumshu, or a present.

As soon as he comes in possession of his wife he purchases or rents a small, light constructed bamboo house, which, with a liberal supply of coarse mat and a few articles for culinary purposes, suffices for a residence, which is kept all neat and clean as a bound's tooth, the wife doing, however, her own housework, washing and ironing her lord's clothes, which are kept in perfect order. She is very domestic, seldom or never seen upon the street; and more true and faithful wives never existed; in fact, they dare not be otherwise, for their parents would chastise them severely. The husband seldom takes a meal at home, the wife subsists chiefly upon rice, and the cost of maintaining her, together with her wardrobe, will not exceed \$30 per year.

Mrs. King, being a conscientious and energetic lady, resolved to use every effort in her power to break up the infamous traffic in Chinese women; but being ignorant of the manners and customs of the people in that distant country, and having no backers—her husband feeling indifferent—failed in accomplishing her meritorious object. As a last resort, she issued an edict requiring every one of her husband's clerks to abstain forthwith, and turn off their Chinese wives or they would not be suffered to dine at the same table with her. The result can easily be imagined, for on the following day not one of the clerks made his appearance at the allotted place of business, which placed Mr. King in an awkward position, blocking the wheels of his immense business.

The indiscretion of his wife came near causing him much trouble and unnecessary expense; and, strange as it may appear, the clerks had the sympathy of the whole community of Shanghai; and however humiliating it might have been to Mrs. King, she was obliged to rescind her edict, and when the writer left Shanghai the wheels of business were again in motion and everything went on swimmingly.—New York Herald.

STRAY SKETCHES.

A "SMART" REGIMENT ON INSPECTION.

(Pioneer.)

The 99th "Buffshire Smashers" considered themselves—and were no doubt justified in so considering themselves—one of the "smartest" regiments in the service. They had a very creditable mess table, which no president was so unconservative as to dream of reducing. They possessed a German bandmaster, who drew a salary nearly as good as, and wore far better clothes than, a tenth-rate Prince in the Fatherland. Their "rags of glory" were emblazoned with battles galore; and the glorious badge of the "Green Salamander of Syria on the setting sun," with the motto "Qui occidit non nulla secuta est" adorned their uniform in all conceivable ways and places. They entertained liberally, were drilled in the same proportion, and no one could deny that they were very "smart." Indeed, it would have been odd had it been otherwise, for they not only were commanded by a smart Colonel, but they had an equally smart Adjutant. In fact, the degree of smartness extended through the whole "chain of responsibility" from the C. O. to the latest enlisted drummer boy being smartened into shape by six feet of scarlet humanity in the barrack square, that would have satisfied even such an experienced critic as the Member for Hackney. Therefore, when Brigadier-General Cordin-Cooker signified his intention of inspecting the "Buffshire Smashers" on such-and-such a date, there could be no two opinions as to what state of efficiency he would find them in. The Smashers were not likely to be found wanting when placed in the scales. Notwithstanding this, there is no amount of smartness which will not admit of an extra touch. Even the acknowledged belle is not above placing a last faint tinge of rouge on her soft cheeks before she faces the ball room, with the bloom of youth fresh upon her. Thus it was with the Smashers. They must get the final polish before meeting the critical eye of General Cordin-Cooker. They must be "rubbed up" with more parade. So thinks Colonel Griffies as he addresses Mr. Brushmump, his Adjutant, who is standing like an enormous idol in front of his desk in the orderly room, and with about as much expression, for he seldom thaws into a smile. "I have been so easy with them," says the C. O. Pharoah-like, meaning the smashers generally. "They are going to the devil in the matter of drill. I assure you I say to-day with my own eyes"—emphasizing these last words as if it was quite possible, though not probable, to see with any one else's,—"a man out skirmishing actually pass by a considerable blade of grass without taking advantage of the cover it afforded; and would you believe it when I punished that boy Smith for having the 'green Salamander of Syria' upside down on his pouch, he said he did not know which was the proper way up of the animal! Insubordination by gad! I told him many a man had been shot for less; and I hope it will be a lesson to him. So Mr. Brushmump, please put in orders that for the future there will be parade every day for all hands." The little gives a frown "ye Sir," and chills the orderly-room clerk, who takes down his "memoirs."

The polishing process then goes on with renewed vigour. In addition to parades the officers are perpetually being examined on the mysteries of interior economy, about the only economy much studied apparently, the "mattress" and all the books "required by regulation." Sitting in rows like Sunday-school children, they are questioned regarding the prices of buttons, shirts, socks, haberdashery generally, a little in the laundry business, and the charges for ammunition and pints of porter, by Major McPhuddle, who, his own ideas being somewhat vague and partial on the subjects, is contented to accept anything, even a compromise in the shape of an answer, with an eagerness quite refreshing. "Um Snooks! Ah well, not quite right, still—all, do you know Captain Jones," suddenly turning to that officer, "how many rounds of ammunition does a man carry in his pouch?" Captain Jones, whose ideas are still running vaguely on groceries, answers promptly—"A pound of tea and 23 ounces of sugar." "A good alarm and a stomachic McPhuddle," he says: "Um! Ah well... perhaps so. I think that will do for to-day, gentlemen," and every one disperses once more like the aforesaid Sunday school children. As the inspection draws near, the officers have so accustomed themselves to sit in their respective places when examined by Major McPhuddle, and he in his turn has so learnt to trust implicitly to each one of his respective answer, that his mind is perfectly at ease as regards the *visu cœ* examination. In fact, the polishing process was being carried on in the most approved and orthodox fashion. At last the day of inspection arrived. Before "falling in" small groups of officers might have been observed talking together. Their conversation is principally on the intricacies of drill. "I say Snooks, old man, mind you leave the 'echelon movements' for me, and don't 'retire in fours' like a good fellow, as I want to do that." "That's all very well Spoonleigh," Snooks is rather sore at the way Spoonleigh out him out at the band three nights before, "but supposing Jones finishes the line and column movements, why, I must do them, unless I go in for 'squares,' and they always stump me when I've made them." However, the bugle sounds, and there is no longer any time for disputes. The regiment looks splendid. The Colonel has a last ride round to see that "that insubordinate boy Smith" has the green Salamander on his helmet and pouch, in the position natural to green Salamanders when an enemy is near; and they are formed into line to receive Brigadier-General Cordin-Cooker, who expected some three-quarters of an hour hence. It is now suddenly discovered that no Sub-Lieutenants have been sent to carry the colours, and two of these are drawn from the supernumerary rank, with a warning from the Adjutant "not to do it again," as if they were a species of military "stow-aways" hiding the line. A few spectators now begin to arrive, and Spoonleigh's heart beats violently beneath his crimson sash, while his face emulates its color as Miss Smirkins rides towards the saluting flag, escorted by his rival Gaydog in all the glitter of the "Shamponing Horse." A sort of outlying sentry, who has been keeping his eye fixed in the direction of the General's house to announce his arrival, now gives the signal, and a general flutter takes place. "Shoulder! Shoulder! Here, No. 1560, Private T. Atkins, unfortunately sneezes, and in consequence shoulder's hump with the butt of his rifle nearly an inch behind his hip joint. There is a stampede headed by the Adjutant in his direction, and a chorus of "take his name down." While this taking down is being performed the Colonel gives the word—General Salute—*Pre—D—n!* it's not the General! Mr. Brushmump! What the devil does that man mean by saying it's the General? He's put him in the guard-room for the unfortunate look-out orderly who frequents these parades for Brigadier-General Cordin-Cooker, and if he varied uniform constitutes high army rank, the poor man is scarcely to blame. While this altercation is going on, the real Simponure or General Cordin-Cooker gallops up in the other direction. The Adjutant flies wildly to his place, the men who have made a slight demonstration at the original "Pre..." are a little unsettled, and the "Present arms" is not quite so like "one man" as usual. However, tranquillity is soon restored. The band plays an elaborate entry on music, composed expressly for the occasion by Herr Smertzenfuchs who beats time angrily with no result: in the distance the General rides round, admires the Green Salamander on the helmets and seeking something to find fault with, says the men's belts are too tight, which is just to Colonel Griffies, who thinks this forms a specialité in connexion with the smartness of the Smashers. This over, the usual formulae are gone through.

Major McPhuddle, will you please put the regiment through the bayonet exercise!" Poor McPhuddle! He had all along been led to expect that the Adjutant would do this. At every inspection he had ever been at, the Adjutant had done it, leaving the "manual exercise" to him. He can scarcely believe his ears and begins—

"For Manual exercise, open when the General interrupts—" For Bayonet exercise if you please, Major McPhuddle." There is no mistaking then that the General does not know how to inspect properly, and thinks McPhuddle can do it, but he goes at it wildly, making up for any other deficiencies by an unlimited number of "points."

"That's not quite right, Major McPhuddle, as you were, if you please." "As you were," shouts McPhuddle; and keeps the men at the "Head parry," while he explains how the mistake occurred. They naturally, become rather uneasy as their arms get tired, and eventually the bayonet exercise is blundered through.

"That will do, Major McPhuddle; send the next senior officer," says the General, and McPhuddle receives a frozen stare from the Adjutant as he passes by him thoroughly crossfellow.

At last it comes to Spoonleigh's turn to be called out. Alas! Snooks has involuntarily revenged himself. He has exhausted echelon and has retired in fours on so many occasions, winding up with the rear rank in front, that the General has called for the next. Spoonleigh's mind is running on the most impossible manoeuvres, all of a chaotic nature. He also has visions of a becoming halt, bending forward very close, to whisper something to a Shamponing Horseman who is laughing. He therefore marches the men backwards and forwards in line, vaguely impressed that he is doing something quite original, until at last the General losing patience says sternly—"I cannot vary this movement, Mr. Atkins, Spoonleigh!"

He feels desperate and roars out the splendid command—"Change feet!"

He afterwards said he is unaware how he ever got back to the line. He thinks he heard the General say, "that will do, Mr. Spoonleigh." He is certain the Brigadier-Major and the rest of the staff laughed outright. He has an idea of that Shamponing fellow explaining matters to Miss Smirkins. He is equally sure he heard the Colonel exclaim with "D—nn, he'll suffer for this! D—nn insubordination." And he knows Brushmump chilled him more than ever, regularly freezing him into his place.

He is still in this condition when they are all assembled to be examined by McPhuddle. Unfortunately some one is absent, throwing

every one out. The consequence is the answers are somewhat quaint and irregular, although in all fairness to McPhuddle, he is quite willing to receive them as doing duty for the correct ones.

Once more Brigadier-General Cordin-Cooker says ominously—"That will do." The Buffshire Smashers are not altogether pleased with their inspection, and feel the regiment has not done justice to its smartness; nor has this smartness been displayed as it might. Spoonleigh remains in a most melancholy state until the inspection dinner, when McPhuddle taking him on one side, says feelingly—

"Never mind, Spoonleigh, my boy, we're all liable to make mistakes. I very nearly did so myself." At which he was seen to smile faintly and gradually to recover his spirits.

There are people who say that if Brigadier-General Cordin-Cooker had taken the trouble any morning to ride to the parade ground, and see the Buffshire Smashers at their usual drill he would have been quite contented to say they were second to none, and perhaps when he sent in his final report on their efficiency, he was well aware of this fact. These people also say that all this extra polish, so far from brightening at the last moment, what is already sufficiently smart, only tends to unsettle the officers and men. They moreover have been heard to observe, that there should be no regular notice at all given of a General's inspection, and that the present system savours somewhat of the farcical. They assert even that, if Brigadier-General Cordin-Cooker had judged the Buffshire Smashers from the inspection parade alone, he would have seen them many degrees below their real standard of smartness, and would not have forwarded the very report he did. But then these people no doubt hold absurd new-fangled opinions, and the British Army ought to keep to its old orthodox ways.

Be all this as it may, no sooner had Brigadier-General Cordin-Cooker taken his departure, than Colonel Griffies addressed the regiment—"Buffshire Smashers, you may please the General, but you don't please me, Mr. Brushmump, usual parade to-morrow," and rode off.

Had the General seen the Smashers go through the bayonet exercise like the proverbial one man, and perform the various manoeuvres with such perfect steadiness the next morning, he would have declared them to be decidedly one of the smartest regiments in the service.

Some people indeed say that Brigadier-General Cordin-Cooker did happen to be riding near the parade ground that morning, hence the very favourable report before alluded to; but of course this is absurd, as every one knows a really good and smart General like Cordin-Cooker would not do anything so obviously ridiculous as to depart from the usual routine.

THE LATE SUGAR CONVENTION.

After a long debate, the Second Chamber at the Hague has decided by a large majority—47 to 24—to reject the recent Convention between France, England, Belgium, and Holland, according to which France and Holland were to introduce the refining of sugar in bond, Belgium was to refine its sugar duties, and England agreed to refine in bond if it should reimpose a duty on sugar. The settlement of the difficulty of the French sugar bounties is thus once more adjourned, as the French Protectionists are only too likely to seize the opportunity of the rejection of the Treaty by Holland to keep on the old system. The Dutch, however, can hardly be blamed for rejecting the Treaty. Their own duty is not so high as that of France, and the bounties they gave to their refiners must consequently have been less, so that they would be naturally unwilling to burden their refiners with the restrictions of refining in bond. A strong party, moreover, has sprung up which is in favour of abolishing the duty altogether—possibly the best solution of the difficulty even for Holland, although the yearly loss of revenue would be over 400,000, and that is no small sum for such a State at a time when it is under large engagements for the Abyssinian war, for converting its coinage, and also for public works. Still the better opinion in Holland appears to be that refining in bond is intolerable, that no system of duties can be worked without a bounty, and that the best thing is to get rid of the incubus altogether. Probably this would be the best solution even for France, which could spare the money much easier than is commonly supposed. The refining of sugar is so complicated a manufacture as to make interference with it in any shape—whether by duties and drawbacks, or by simple duties accompanied by refining in bond—a fruitful cause of disturbance in trade, while the State itself is apt to lose much money which goes into the hands of private persons. Let the whole trade be set free, and the difficulty of the bounties would of course disappear.—Economist.

THE NEW CHINA LOAN.

Some time ago the report that China was about to raise a foreign public loan was a topic of some curiosity, but as the loan, when issued, was brought out in Hong Kong, it was of little practical importance to comment upon it. There was, at any rate, no general appeal to the public here, however likely it may have been that eventually a market here for the bonds would be bought. Now, however, a balance of the loan has been offered in our market for subscription, and it is natural to inquire in what light China should be viewed as a borrower. The loan is of small amount, the total issue, both in Hong Kong and here, being only £27,000, which seems insignificant for a vast empire like China; but the inquiry ought, nevertheless, to be made, perhaps at the more owing to the disproportion between the amount of the operation and the scale of Government affairs in China. The objections to China borrowing anything except from people who have knowledge of their own to act upon, are very obvious, and are much the same as those we stated at the time, to the Japan loan. The Chinese Government is still very much an unknown quantity to people in Western Europe. We do not know how it will act in given circumstances, especially not in such a matter as that of paying debts to foreigners, who have hitherto been despised as barbarians; while we do not know the whole fabric of Chinese society, from its recent contact with Western civilisation, is being subjected to the most powerful solvents. Such a Government is certainly not to be trusted by ordinary investors. The case is even stronger against China than against Japan, because the latter is known to be a compact State, and the people to be full of a certain energy and

versatility which gives some ground for hoping more from them in their contact with the West, than from any other Oriental people; but China is a heterogeneous empire holding together only in the loosest fashion, and in a way hardly explicable to us, while the people, as a whole, give no much promise as the Japanese. In addition, even if what we know of the Government and people was sufficient and satisfactory, the most profound darkness exists as to the financial condition of the country. Hardly a guess, we suppose, could be made as to the income of the local and central administrations, nor as to what resources the Central Government with which we deal, can depend upon, and the claims upon these resources. The only statement in the prospectus is that the customs revenue is 3,000,000, but in the absence of other particulars, that is no real information. We are sorry, therefore, to see China introduced as a borrower, and all the more that, untainted by past experience, those concerned with the loan publish no information as to the financial circumstances of the debtor whose promises to pay they put before the public.—Economist.

A VERY REMARKABLE MAN.

Among the high military officers of Tao Tang-tang's army, there is said to be a very remarkable man. Many years ago he was a robber, and during a long series of feats of iniquity and daring, annexed a large chest belonging to a petty military mandarin, which contained his official hat and button. At the same time he conveyed no less a sum than a hundred thousand taels from the same unfortunate personage; a large amount, and very possibly exaggerated, but the exact figure is after all a minor point. Suffice it to say that he took away the bulk of the officer's fortune, and all his insignia of rank. Thus provided, he travelled in a North-westerly direction, and began to ask for an honest and more honourable career; and finally, being a man of enterprise and courage, determined upon entering the army. This he did; and in a comparatively short time—partly from sterling merit and partly, perhaps, from a very much higher position than the one which he had assumed. No clue, meanwhile, had been discovered as to the robbery, and the luckless victim—a man of the name of Tang—of course had to "eat" his loss. But not long ago, as fate would have it, he succeeded in tracing the robber; and, resulting the contingent of two army where he was in command, demanded an interview. The old robber, having heard his name and guessing his business, consented in a dignified and gracious manner, arrayed himself in all his robes of office; commanded that the visitor should be admitted, and received him with great ceremony, rigorously insisting upon the regular *ko-ou*. Charged with the crime, he admitted it with a winning frankness that staggered his accuser not a little. "And now," said he, "what do you propose to do?" Tang replied, of course, that he intended to expose his villainy, and memorialise the Emperor, and take whatever revenge he could. "Poo! poo!" said the ex-robber; "who would believe you? Look, I am now a high mandarin, far higher than ever you were, and far richer too. Let us settle this small business amicably. I will give you half my fortune, which is more than what I stole, and you shall have your button; and, if you like, a good command in my regiment." Tang thought a minute, and then consented; and the strangely-assorted couple are now serving under the same banner, the firmest and best of friends!

EPITAPHS.

The Boston Bulletin has prepared the following list:

Epitaph for a liar:
In life he lied while he had breath;
And strange to say, lies still in death.
For an angel—Waiting for a rise.
For a baker—He kneads no more on earth.
For a betting man—Better off.
For a browner:
A well-known brewer lieth here;
His ails are o'er—he's on "his beer."
For a waiter—Only waiting.
For a doctor—Waiting with patients.
For a beggar—I asked for bread and they gave me a stone.
For a bootblack—With the shining ones.
For a potter:
On earth he oft turned clay to self,
And now he's turned to clay himself.
For a razor grinder—Under ground.
For a dressmaker—"For the fashion of this world passeth away."
For a musical director:
In beating time his life was passed,
But Time has beaten him at last.
For a sailor—Anchored.
For an auctioneer—Gone!
For a watchmaker—Stopped.
For a barber—Spent ahead.
For a wheelwright—Tired of life.
For a telegrapher—Dispatched.
For a scalesmaker:
His weights were the ways of pleasantness
In all life's bitter dream;
He struck a balance with the world,
And then—he kicked the beam.

TYNDALISM.

"Take just a trifling handful, O philosopher, Of magic matter. Give it a slight toss over The ambient ether, and I don't see why You shouldn't make a sky."
Poet-professor, how my brain thou kindest!
I am become a most determined Tyndallist.
If it is known a fellow can make skies,
Why not make bright blue eyes?

This to deny the folly of a duce it is,
Surely a girl as easy as a sunset is.
If you can make a halo or eclipse,
Why not two laughing lips?

Why should an author scribble rhymes or articles?
Bring me a dozen tiny Tyndall particles;
Therefrom I'll coin a dinner, Nash's wine,
And a nice girl to dine.

"BENJAMIN, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills,' I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may truly be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALFORD.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills."—24/2/76.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publisher of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1876, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. In connection with this important work and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. O. Bowrn, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chiu Ayn, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and subscribers necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, taking their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and little obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commended Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late arrivals and departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers.						
Arratoon Apar	Brit.	1392	May 10	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Calcutta, &c.	Mails
Bombay	Brit.	1397	April 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	K'long Dock
Braemar Castle	Brit.	1425	May 5	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Foochow	
Cassandra	Ger.	947	May 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Saigon	
City of Exeter	Brit.	787	May 12	Hop Kse	Y'ham & S. F'co	Mails, 16th
City of Peking	Amer.	5079	April 29	M. S. S. Co.		
Dana	Brit.	852	May 9	Gilman & Co.		
Flamingo	Brit.	1209	May 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Euwey	Chil.	820	May 12	C. M. S. N. Co.		
Killarney	Brit.	1060	May 10	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	
Kjubenhavn	Dan.	701	May 7	Gilman & Co.	Foochow	
MacGregor	Brit.	1416	May 6	H. Kier	Swatow	
Montgomeryshire	Brit.	1806	May 11	Kwok Achong		
Norra	Brit.	2349	May 13	O. & O. S. Co.		
Oceanic	Brit.	1137	May 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Orchis	Span.	117	May 7	Renedicos & Co.		
Paig	Amer.	280	June 18	Aug. Heard & Co.		Laid up
Pavtuxet	Brit.	1122	May 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Calcutta, &c.	13th inst.
Penguin	Ger.	713	May 7	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Quana	Foh.	1738	May 9	Messageries Maritimes		
Tanis	Brit.	2000	April 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Vasco de Gama	Foh.	930	April 26	Messageries Maritimes		
Volga	Brit.	324	June 8	Kwok Achong		
Yotting	Brit.					
Sailing Vessels.						
Alden Besse	Amer.	842	Mar. 10	Rotario & Co.	Honolulu & S. F'co	
Alma	Ger.	385	April 26	Melchers & Co.		
Anna	Ger.	852	May 12	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Anna	Ger.	852	May 12	Melchers & Co.		
Annie Fish	Amer.	1496	April 23	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Belted Will	Brit.	812	May 5	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Brema	Ger.	880	May 2	Wieser & Co.		
Brigitte	Foh.	370	May 2	Russell & Co.		
British Crown	Brit.	448	April 27	Mayer & Co.		
Cop Horn	Ger.	401	April 22	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Caroline Behn	Ger.	673	April 24	Siemssen & Co.		
Catherine Marden	Brit.	287	April 30	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Chas. C. Leary	Amer.	844	April 24	Captain		
Cheng Soon	Siam.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Cheng Sang	Siam.	175	Jan. 8	Order		
Christina A. P.	Amer.	1187	April 23	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Comet	Brit.	900	April 23	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Commissary	Brit.	387	April 23	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Fano	Dan.	318	April 23	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	Nicolavski	
Felga	Dan.	330	April 30	Edward Schellhaas & Co.	Nicolavski	
Fleensburg	Brit.	377	May 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Tientsin	
Floeden	Brit.	377	May 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
France	Brit.	377	May 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Gustav Adolph	Ger.	400	May 7	Siemssen & Co.		
Hieronymus	Ger.	454	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Hope	Brit.	464	April 24	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Iphigenia	Ger.	275	May 1	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
J. H. Jensen	Brit.	287	May 1	Gilman & Co.		
Jerfalcon	Amer.	698	May 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Kate Tatham	Brit.	275	May 13	Carlowitz & Co.		
Kato	Norw.	400	April 27	F. Degenauer		
Lizzie	Brit.	385	May 2	Broadbent, Anthony & Co.		
Luohel	Brit.	216	May 3	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Lord MacDuff	Brit.	827	May 11	Chinese		
Louisa	Ger.	240	May 11	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Louisa Marie	Foh.	553	May 2	Landsteine & Co.	Chefoo	
Madagascar	Ger.	289	May 3	Melchers & Co.		
Margaret	Brit.	864	May 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Marquis of Argyll	Brit.	500	April 10	Rosario & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Minna	Ger.	456	May 11	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Miss Kilmansegg	Brit.	229	May 8	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Mount Lebanon	Brit.	580	April 23	Rosario & Co.		
Naworth Castle	Brit.	354	April 30	Wiel & Co.	Swatow	
Otago	Brit.	436	April 26	Captain		
Otter Caps	Brit.	582	May 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Java	
Pallas	Ger.	493	April 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Papa	Ger.	750	May 1	Siemssen & Co.		
Prince Arthur	Brit.	296	April 25	Siemssen & Co.		
Racehorse	Siam.	367	May 10	Siemssen & Co.	Wanglam	
Rica Genova	Dan.	326	April 24	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rota	Dan.	304	May 13	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rubicon	Brit.	321	May 3	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
Scotia	Brit.	1598	Mar. 30	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Scotia	Brit.	1230	April 23	Order		
Swallow	Amer.	948	May 11	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Thermopylae	Brit.	403	May 6	Melchers & Co.		
Vidal	Brit.	280	May 3	Order		
Vindex	Amer.	809	Mar. 30	Captain		
Wealthy Pendleton	Brit.	366	May 6	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
William Manson	Ger.	439	May 7	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Wodan	Brit.	701	May 12	Keen-tye-loong		
Young Slam	Siam.					
WHAMPOA.						
Charter Oak	Smith	Amer.	963	May 4	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York
Marie Heydon II	Ger.	286	May 5	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Tientsin	
Presto	Brit.	383	May 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	
Tartar	Ger.	256	April 26	Melchers & Co.		
Victor	Norw.	247	May 8	Edward Schellhaas & Co.		
CANTON.						
Ningpo	Brit.	761	May 11	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Vancouver	Brit.	2923	April 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Africa	6 c	Portug.	troopship	900	...	...	May 8	Capt. Marques
Brigade	7 h	British	aux. naval hospital	600	...	...	April 20	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Kearsarge	6 k	American	corvette	482	6	100	Mar. 15	F. V. McNair
Kestrel	6 h	British	gun vessel	2501	...	...	...	C. B. Theobald
Messene	6 k	British	military hospital	2501	...	...	...	Capt. Becker
Mosquito	6 h	British	gunboat	264	...	...	April 18	R. H. Paul
Thistle	6 c	British	gun vessel	3037	...	...	Feb. 27	Francis Stirling
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag ship	3037	...	...	...	Commodore Pariah
At Canton.								
Palos		American	gunboat	806	...	...	April 18	W. R. Bridgeman
Yankee		American	gunboat	410	...	...	...	R. S. McCook

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Albert Victor	for Tientsin						
Cuba	for Shanghai						
Lapwing	British gunboat						
Madame Demost	for Shanghai						
Nadesha	for Chefoo						
Yang Woo	Chinese torpedo						

SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Aden	Chinese						
Antenor	Chinese						
Fire Queen	American						
Flora Castle	British						
Porter	British						

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Fu-yuan	American						
Genkal Maru	Japanese						
Glenn	British						
Glenn	British						
Hindostan	British						
Honan	American						
Huphe	American						
Nevada	American						
Szechuen	American						
Szechuen	American						

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HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, May 13, 1876.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

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At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

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